



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11) EP 1 236 405 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
04.09.2002 Bulletin 2002/36

(51) Int Cl.7: A23J 3/34, A23J 3/16,
A23L 1/305, A23K 1/16

(21) Application number: 01200766.2

(22) Date of filing: 01.03.2001

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(72) Inventors:
• Fritsche, Rodolphe
1814 La Tour-de-Peilz (CH)
• Bovetto, Lionel
74500 Larringes (FR)

(71) Applicant: SOCIÉTÉ DES PRODUITS NESTLÉ
S.A.
1800 Vevey (CH)

(54) Hypoallergenic formulae inducing oral tolerance to soy proteins

(57) The invention relates to a hypoallergenic soy-based formulae for the induction of oral tolerance to soy proteins in at risk individuals, which comprises a soy protein hydrolysate having a moderate degree of hydrolysis and a reduced antigenicity over 100 times. It also

relates to a process for the preparation of a soy protein hydrolysate useful in the induction of soy protein tolerance in at risk individuals to soy allergy.

EP 1 236 405 A1

D scription

Field of the invention

- 5 [0001] This invention relates to a hypoallergenic formulae for the prevention of an allergic response to soy proteins. It also relates to a process for preparing soy hydrolysates useful for oral tolerance induction to soy proteins.

Background of the invention

- 10 [0002] During the common process of nutrition, dietary proteins are presented to the immune system via the gut, followed by an immune unresponsiveness to the ingested nutrients. This vital phenomenon, called oral tolerance, is efficient for the large majority of people. If oral tolerance fails, food allergy occurs, requiring the strict avoidance of the incriminated food.
- 15 [0003] Targeted food avoidance represents a hard task for adult patients with food allergy. Accordingly, the art has made attempts to eliminate the allergenicity of the above identified allergens by converting them into peptides by hydrolysis.
- 20 [0004] For example, US 5039532 discloses a hypoallergenic whey protein hydrolysate product, particularly for employment in infant formula, wherein whey material first is hydrolyzed with a proteolytic enzyme and then the enzymatic hydrolysate is subjected to a heat treatment to denature proteins which remain intact after the first hydrolysis and which constitute allergens, and then the heated hydrolysate is cooled. The cooled heat-treated hydrolysate then is hydrolyzed by a proteolytic enzyme to provide a hydrolysate substantially free of allergens of protein origin.
- 25 [0005] Also, JP11009202 provides a process for the preparation of rice with reduced allergen content by immersing raw rice in aqueous salt solution to extract salt-soluble protein, then allowing protease from lactic acid bacterium to act upon rice. The method permits efficient removal of proteins serving as allergens with a high removal rate.
- 30 [0006] Soy however is well-known as an allergen and hypoallergenic products based on soy have already been described. For example, in SU 1494898 a dried product for child's food production is prepared by dissolving soybean protein in water, heating adding pancreatine for hydrolysis and separating hydrolysate for processing. Also, JP 08056600 discloses allergen reducing for soybean, by soaking soybeans in aqueous solution containing dissolved protein decomposing enzyme.
- 35 [0007] As is clear from the art cited above, the primary focus of the art to date in dealing with allergies, and particularly to vegetable proteins has been to find preparations which will not induce an allergic response, i.e. to provide non-allergenic formulations.
- [0008] Nonetheless, while such formulations have permitted a person allergic to soy to avoid an allergic response, they do not solve the problem, i.e. enable a person to consume unaltered soy products.
- 40 [0009] Thus, it is clear that the art lacked the information to provide soy protein based formulae that would be suitable for oral tolerance induction. The present invention thus aims to provide a soy based formulae which is hypoallergenic, i.e. "the immuno-reactive protein amount must be lower than 1% of that of nitrogen-containing substances in the formula" and which should keep their full potential of inducing oral tolerance to whole soy proteins. In addition such formulae must have a good nutritional value and an acceptable taste.

Summary of the invention

- 45 [0010] Accordingly, in a first aspect, the present invention relates to a hypoallergenic soy-based formulae for the induction of oral tolerance to soy proteins in at risk individuals, which comprises a soy protein hydrolysate having a moderate degree of hydrolysis and an antigenicity over 100 times reduced if compared to intact soy proteins.
- [0011] In fact, it was found that moderate enzymatic hydrolysis of soy proteins reduces allergenicity of soy hydrolysates over 100 times while keeping its tolerogenic capacity.
- 50 [0012] Preferably, the degree of hydrolysis of the soy protein hydrolysate is less than about 25%, and more preferably of about 10 to 20%.
- [0013] A major advantage of this composition is to induce oral tolerance to whole soy proteins in "at risk" individuals, in order to avoid eventual sensitization by use of native tolerogens. Moreover, the present formulae offers both hypoallergenic and tolerogenic properties such that it might be an alternative to cow's milk based hypoallergenic formulas for prevention of allergic sensitization in "at risk" babies, for example, and particularly where soy is a traditional food.
- 55 [0014] In another aspect, the invention provides a process for the preparation of a soy protein hydrolysate useful in the induction of soy protein tolerance in at risk individuals to soy allergy, wherein:

- (i) a soy-based protein material is solubilized in water,
- (ii) then it is subjected to proteolytic hydrolysis until a degree of hydrolysis of less than about 25%;

(iii) then it is treated to inactivate residual enzyme activity.

[0015] In a preferred embodiment, the hydrolysate is further subjected to a second moderate proteolytic hydrolysis and enzyme inactivation. The hydrolysate can be further lyophilised or concentrated before spray dried.

[0016] In a further aspect, the present invention relates to the use of a soy protein hydrolysate having a moderate degree of hydrolysis and a reduced antigenicity over 100 times, for the preparation of a preventive hypoallergenic formulae intended for mammals susceptible to soy protein allergy.

[0017] In a last aspect, the invention relates to a method of inducing oral tolerance to soy proteins in at risk individuals, comprising administering to the individual an effective amount of the formulae as described above.

Detailed description of the invention

[0018] In the present invention, the term tolerance is to be understood as a state of specific immunological unresponsiveness. Both humoral (antibodies) and cell-mediated (lymphocyte ...) pathways of the immune response may be suppressed by tolerance induction. A breakdown of oral tolerance is considered to be the underlying cause of food allergy.

[0019] The term allergen is to be understood as a protein or macropeptide capable of initiating allergic reactions in humans, particularly at risk infants or nurslings. Infants are considered being "at risk" of protein allergy when either one, two parents or one sibling is atopic.

[0020] The term "degree of hydrolysis" (DH) means the percentage of nitrogen in the form of amino nitrogen as compared to total nitrogen. It is a measure of the extent to which the protein has been hydrolysed.

[0021] According to a first aspect, a hypoallergenic soy-based formulae for the induction of oral tolerance to soy proteins in at risk individuals, is concerned.

[0022] The formulae according to the present invention comprises a soy protein hydrolysate having a moderate degree of hydrolysis and a reduced antigenicity over 100 times if compared to intact soy proteins, while keeping its tolerogenic capacity.

[0023] Preferably, the soy protein hydrolysate has a degree of hydrolysis of less than about 25% and more preferably of about 10 to 20%.

[0024] In one embodiment, the hypoallergenic formulae may be an infant formulae, a nutritional formulae, or a soy protein hydrolysate used as a module for protein supplementation, for example. Also, for clinical nutrition, it may be soy based formula or pure soy hydrolysate supplementation.

[0025] The nutritional formulae is preferably an enterally administrable formula; for example in the form of a powder, a liquid concentrate, or a ready-to-drink beverage. It may contain a source of nitrogens, a source of carbohydrates, a source of lipids and vitamins and minerals, for example.

[0026] Preferably the source of nitrogen is in the form of a protein hydrolysate, or free amino acids, and combinations thereof. Preferably the protein hydrolysates are hydrolysates of soy protein or a peptide mixture isolated from hydrolysates of soy protein. The source of dietary protein preferably provides about 5% to about 30% of the energy of the nutritional formula; for example about 10% to about 20% of the energy. The remaining energy of the nutritional formula may be provided in the form of carbohydrates and fats.

[0027] If the nutritional formula includes a fat source, the fat source preferably provides about 5% to about 55% of the energy of the nutritional formula; for example about 20% to about 50% of the energy. The lipids making up the fat source may be any suitable fat or fat mixture. Vegetable fats are particularly suitable; for example palm oil, coconut oil, safflower oil, sunflower oil, corn oil, canola oil, lecithins, and the like. Animal fats such as milk fats may also be added if desired. The lipids may also include medium-chain triglycerides; for example up to about 80% by weight of lipids as medium-chain triglycerides.

[0028] If the nutritional formula includes a carbohydrate source, the carbohydrate source preferably provides about 30% to about 80% of the energy of the nutritional formula. Any suitable carbohydrates may be used, for example sucrose, glucose, fructose, corn syrup solids, and maltodextrins, and mixtures thereof.

[0029] Dietary fibre may also be added if desired. Numerous types of dietary fibre are available. Suitable sources of dietary fibre, among others, include pea, oat, pectin, guar gum, and gum arabic. If used, the dietary fibre preferably comprises up to about 5% of the energy of the nutritional formula. Suitable vitamins and minerals may be included in the nutritional formula in the usual manner to meet the appropriate guidelines. One or more food grade emulsifiers may be incorporated into the nutritional formula if desired; for example diacetyl tartaric acid esters of monodiglycerides, lecithin mono- and di-glycerides. Similarly suitable salts and stabilisers may be included.

[0030] The nutritional formula may be prepared in any suitable manner. For example, the nutritional formula may be prepared by blending together the source of dietary protein, the carbohydrate source, and the lipid source in appropriate proportions. If used, the emulsifiers may be included in the blend. The vitamins and minerals may be added at this point but are usually added later to avoid thermal degradation. Any lipophilic vitamins, emulsifiers and the like may be

dissolved into the fat source prior to blending. Water, preferably water which has been subjected to reverse osmosis, may then be mixed in to form a liquid mixture. The temperature of the water is conveniently about 50°C to about 80°C to aid dispersal of the ingredients. Commercially available liquefiers may be used to form the liquid mixture. The liquid mixture is then homogenised; for example in two stages.

[0031] The liquid mixture may then be thermally treated to reduce bacterial loads. For example, the liquid mixture may be rapidly heated to a temperature in the range of about 80°C to about 150°C for about 5 seconds to about 5 minutes. This may be carried out by steam injection, autoclave or by heat exchanger; for example a plate heat exchanger.

[0032] The liquid mixture may then be cooled to about 60°C to about 85°C; for example by flash cooling. The liquid mixture may then be again homogenised; for example in two stages at about 7 MPa to about 40 MPa in the first stage and about 2 MPa to about 14 MPa in the second stage. The homogenised mixture may then be further cooled to add any heat sensitive components; such as vitamins and minerals. The pH and solids content of the homogenised mixture is conveniently standardised at this point.

[0033] If it is desired to produce a powdered nutritional formula, the homogenised mixture is transferred to a suitable drying apparatus such as a spray drier or freeze drier and converted to powder. The powder should have a moisture content of less than about 5% by weight.

[0034] If it is desired to produce a liquid formula, the homogenised mixture is preferably aseptically filled into suitable containers. Aseptic filling of the containers may be carried out by pre-heating the homogenised mixture (for example to about 75 to 85°C) and then injecting steam into the homogenised mixture to raise the temperature to about 140 to 160°C; for example at about 150°C. The homogenised mixture may then be cooled, for example by flash cooling, to a temperature of about 75 to 85°C. The homogenised mixture may then be homogenised, further cooled to about room temperature and filled into containers. Suitable apparatus for carrying out aseptic filling of this nature is commercially available. The liquid formula may be in the form of a ready to feed formula having a solids content of about 10 to about 14% by weight or may be in the form of a concentrate; usually of solids content of about 20 to about 26% by weight. Flavours may be added to the liquid formulas so that the formulas are provided in the form of convenient, ready-to-drink beverages.

[0035] The nutritional formula may be used in the prevention of allergic response to whole soy proteins. It may be fed to "at risk individuals" in an amount of about 10 to 150 g per day. It is particularly intended for babies, 0-12 months infants or young children up to 10 years, for example.

[0036] The hypoallergenic formulae according to the present invention may also be in the form of a pharmaceutical composition to induce oral tolerance. To prepare such a formulae hydrolysate could be added by sucrose or compressing agents to produce tablets, or directly filled in capsule.

[0037] In another embodiment, the hypoallergenic formula is a nutritionally complete pet food composition. It may be in powdered, dried form, semi-moist or a wet, chilled or shelf stable pet food product. It can also be dietary supplements for pets or pharmaceutical compositions for pets. These pet foods may be produced as is conventional. Apart from the soy protein hydrolysate according to the present invention, these pet foods may include any one or more of a starch source, a protein source and lipid source.

[0038] Suitable starch sources are, for example, grains and legumes such as corn, rice, wheat, barley, oats, and mixtures of these. Suitable protein sources may be selected from any suitable animal or vegetable protein source; for example low allergenic protein mixture, poultry meal, for example. For elderly animals, it is preferred for the protein source to contain a high quality protein. Suitable lipid sources include meats, animal fats and vegetable fats. Further, various other ingredients, for example, sugar, salt, spices, seasonings, vitamins, minerals, flavouring agents, fats and the like may also be incorporated into the pet food as desired.

[0039] For dried pet foods a suitable process is extrusion cooking, although baking and other suitable processes may be used. When extrusion cooked, the dried pet food is usually provided in the form of a kibble. If a prebiotic is used, the prebiotic may be admixed with the other ingredients of the dried pet food prior to processing. A suitable process is described in European patent application No 0850569; the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference. If a probiotic micro-organism is used, the organism is best coated onto or filled into the dried pet food. A suitable process is described in European patent application No 0862863; the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference.

[0040] For wet foods, the processes described in US patents 4,781,939 and 5,132,137 may be used to produce simulated meat products. The disclosures of these patents are incorporated by reference. Other procedures for producing chunk type products may also be used; for example cooking in a steam oven. Alternatively, loaf type products may be produced by emulsifying a suitable meat material to produce a meat emulsion, adding a suitable gelling agent, and heating the meat emulsion prior to filling into cans or other containers.

[0041] The amount of prebiotic in the pet food is preferably about 20% by weight; especially about 10% by weight. For example, the prebiotic may comprise about 0.1% to about 5% by weight of the pet food. For pet foods which use chicory as the prebiotic, the chicory may be included to comprise about 0.5% to about 10% by weight of the feed mixture; more preferably about 1% to about 5% by weight.

[0042] If a probiotic microorganism is used, the pet food preferably contains about 10^4 to about 10^{10} cells of the probiotic microorganism per gram of the pet food; more preferably about 10^8 to about 10^9 cells of the probiotic microorganism per gram. The pet food may contain about 0.5% to about 20% by weight of the probiotic microorganism; preferably about 1% to about 6% by weight; for example about 3% to about 6% by weight.

[0043] Further, if desired, the bacteria strain may be encapsulated; for example in a sugar matrix, fat matrix or polysaccharide matrix.

[0044] The pet foods may contain other active agents such as long chain fatty acids. Suitable long chain fatty acids include alpha-linoleic acid, gamma linoleic acid, linoleic acid, eicosapentanoic acid, and docosahexanoic acid. Fish oils are a suitable source of eicosapentanoic acids and docosahexanoic acid. Borage oil, blackcurrant seed oil and evening primrose oil are suitable sources of gamma linoleic acid. Safflower oils, sunflower oils, corn oils are suitable sources of linoleic acid. If necessary, the pet foods are supplemented with minerals and vitamins so that they are nutritionally complete.

[0045] In another aspect, a process for the preparation of a soy protein hydrolysate useful in the induction of oral tolerance to soy proteins in at risk individuals, comprises the following steps:

- i) a soy-based proteinaceous material is solubilized in warm water,
- ii) it is subjected to proteolytic hydrolysis until a degree of hydrolysis of less than about 25 %;
- iii) then it is treated to inactivate residual enzyme activity.

[0046] The soy-based proteinaceous material to be treated may be any composition comprising soy protein material and in particular solution or dispersion of soy proteins: soy isolates, soy concentrates, for example.

[0047] In general, the protein content may vary within the range of about 70 to 95% by weight but the starting material is preferably as rich in protein as possible.

[0048] The proteinaceous material can be solubilized in warm demineralised water (40-65°C) and at 4-20% w/w preferably 10% and pH can be adjusted to about 2.5 to 11 depending on the nature of the proteolytic enzyme to be used. For example, in the case of proteolytic enzyme such as alcalase, the pH may be adjusted to about 7.0-9.0.

[0049] Then, soy proteins present in the proteinaceous material can be modified with proteolytic enzymes into protein hydrolysate having a degree of hydrolysis (α -amino-N/Ntot) of less than about 25%, more preferably of about 10 - 20 %.

[0050] The proteolytic enzymes may be for example, from animal or vegetable origins (alcalase, pepsin, chymotrypsin, trypsin, intestinal mucosa extract, pancreatin, chymosin, papain, bromelain, ficin), bacterial or fungi origins (serine and metalloproteases from *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus wentii* and acidic proteases from *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus wentii*, *Mucor miehei*, *Mucor pusillus*, *Endothia parasitica*) or a combination of these.

[0051] During hydrolysis, concentration of proteinaceous material in solution or in suspension is preferably around 5-20% by weight and could be pasteurised before introducing proteases. The ratio enzyme/protein may be 0.1-10% weight/weight and preferably of about 1 to 5 %.

[0052] Hydrolysis may be conducted at a temperature of about 35°C to 65°C, during 30 minutes to 10 hours, preferably 30 min to 4 hours at pH values within the range 2.5 to 11, preferably 7.0 to 8.5. If desired the pH of the solution can be adjusted and regulated with citric acid, food grade HCl or NaOH, NH_4OH , KOH, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ for instance at a concentration of 2N pure or in blend.

[0053] Then, the protein hydrolysate may be submitted to a heat treatment of about 0.1 to 30 min at a temperature of about 70 to 110°C to inactivate residual enzymes (i.e. proteases).

[0054] In one embodiment, the hydrolysate may be further subjected to a second moderate proteolytic hydrolysis as above to hydrolyse eventually residual soy proteins then again enzyme inactivation by heat treatment as described above.

[0055] The protein hydrolysate solution thus obtained can be further clarified by centrifugation and/or microfiltration and/or ultrafiltration to remove insoluble and intact proteins respectively, and the clear solution is recovered. It is possible to use at industrial scale different type of membranes (spiral, tubular, flat, allow fibers) made with different materials (minerals, polysulfone, ...) and having different cut off limits between 0.2-2 μm for microfiltration and between 1.000 and 100.000 Dalton for ultrafiltration.

[0056] The recovered clear hydrolysate solution can, if desired, be concentrated by evaporation to a dry solid content of 10-50% for a subsequent treatment or spray dried. The hydrolysate can also be freeze dried.

[0057] Then, according to a further aspect, a soy protein hydrolysate having a moderate degree of hydrolysis and a reduced antigenicity over 100 times may be used for the preparation of a preventive or hypoallergenic formulae intended for mammals susceptible to soy protein allergy.

[0058] Preferably, the soy hydrolysate is prepared according to the process described above. It has been shown that moderate enzymatic hydrolysis of soy proteins reduces allergenicity of soy hydrolysates over 100 times while keeping its tolerogenic capacity. (see examples below). Indeed, different types of soy protein isolates, soy protein hydrolysates

with moderate and high degrees of hydrolysis were produced by alcalase and pancreatin treatments on a pilot-scale (1.2-kg proteins). Electrophoresis, peptide size distribution, NH₂-N/Ntot and residual antigenicity determined principal physico-chemical characteristics and residual antigenicity of hydrolysates. Then, oral tolerance induction was studied in a rat model by ad libitum feeding of experimental hydrolysates followed by soy protein challenge and determination of specific IgE for evaluation of immunosuppression. Indeed, alcalase treatment allowed to reach the HA domain and with an NH₂-N/Ntot of 10% and pancreatin associated to Alcalase (NH₂-N/Ntot of 29%) allowed reaching the therapeutic domain with non-detectable residual antigenicity, for example.

[0059] The soy hydrolysate may be used to prepare hypoallergenic formulae or petfood composition as described above. It is present in the formulae or composition in an amount of at least 5 % dry solid in the case of a nutritionally complete food, and preferably from 10 to 30 % dry solid. If the soy hydrolysate is used as a supplement, it may be present in an effective amount of at least about 0.1% / of the total protein content.

[0060] Thus, in a last aspect, the invention relates to a method of inducing oral tolerance to soy proteins in an at risk individual, comprising administering to the individual an effective amount of the hypoallergenic formulae or composition as described above.

[0061] In a preferred embodiment, the minimal amount required is of at least about 0.1 g soy protein hydrolysate per kg and per day which represent 10% of a daily dose in case of exclusive nutrition.

[0062] For adult or infant, only a fraction or total active soy hydrolysate may be administered.

[0063] The following examples are given by way of illustration only and in no way should be construed as limiting the subject matter of the present application. The percentages are given by weight otherwise indicated. The examples are preceded by a brief description of the figure.

Figure: Figure 1 represents IgE suppression by soy isolates and soy hydrolysates

Examples

Examples 1

Material and methods

[0064] Enzymes: Alcalase 2.4 were from Novo Industries (Denmark) and Pancreatin 3tNF (1.13 U F.I.P./mg) from LIB (France).

[0065] The soy isolates PRO-FAM 781 from ADM was selected as raw material for hydrolysate preparations.

Composition						
Product	Humidity (%)	Protein* (%)	K (mg/ 100g)	Na (mg/ 100g)	Ca (mg/ 100g)	P (mg/ 100g)
PRO-FAM 781	3.48	90	977	792	182	982

*N_{6.25} (%) ADM data

Preparation of soy hydrolysate (1) with alcalase 1% at pH 7.5	
Soy isolate solubilization.	1330 g of Pro-Fam 781 were dispersed in 19 litres of preheated water at 55°C. pH after reconstitution 6.85.
PH adjustment at 7.50.	Adjustment at pH 7.50 with 38.0 ml of NaOH 2N+KOH 2N.
Proteolysis	12 g of alcalase, 50min at 55 °C, pH was regulated at 7.5 by addition of NaOH 2N+KOH 2N (147 ml) pH stat.
Enzyme inactivation and protein denaturation 10 min at 85-91°C.	Direct steam injection 3 bars.
Cooling at 4°C.	
Freezing of hydrolysate Lyophilization 1.	

Preparation of soy hydrolysate (2) with alcalase 10% and pancreatin 5% at pH 8.0	
Soy isolate solubilization.	1330 g of Pro-Fam were dispersed in 19 litres of preheated water at 55°C. pH after reconstitution 6.78.
PH adjustment at 8.0.	Adjustment at pH 8.0 with 64 ml of NaOH 2N+KOH 2N.
Proteolysis I.	120 g of alcalase, 4h at 55 °C. pH was regulated at 8.0 by addition of NaOH 2N+KOH 2N (529 ml) pH stat.
Proteolysis II.	60 g pancreatin, 4h at 55°C. pH was regulated at 8.0 by addition of NaOH 2N+KOH 2N (95 ml) pH stat.
Enzyme inactivation 10 min at 85-92°C.	Direct steam injection 3 bars.
Cooling at 4°C.	
Freezing of hydrolysate Lyophilization .	

Analysis

• Total nitrogen determination, Ntot

[0066] Total nitrogen was determined by the Dumas procedure Using instruction manual NA 25 series Elemental analyser (REV.W060595mw) from Carlo Erba Instruments ThermoQuest Italia S. pA Strada Rivoltana 20090 Rodano MI.

• N-NH₂/Ntot determination

[0067] The N-NH₂/Ntot (%) was measured by the TNBS method according to Adler-Nissen (J. Agric. Food. Chem. 1979 27: 1256-1262).

• Electrophoresis Phast system SDS-PAGE silver stain

[0068] This was performed according to separation technique file n° 111 (ref. 18-1010-63) from the PhastSystem User manual (80-1320-15) and using fast gel silver kit (Cat. N°. 17-0617-01) from Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology, S 75182 Uppsala, Sweden.

• Peptide analysis by HPLC

[0069] Hydrolysates were characterised by gel filtration chromatography on a TSK 2000 SWXL column (Hewlett Packard), with a HP 1050 HPLC system. Detection was at 220 nm with a diode array detector.

[0070] Operating conditions were as follows: room temperature, flow rate 0.5 ml/min; solvent: 0.1% TFA in water (v/v). Molecular weight markers were prepared at 0.5 mg/ml final concentration each and were injected separately.

[0071] Samples were dissolved at a final concentration of 0.5 mg/ml in 0.1 % TFA and filtered through a Nylon Acrodisc 0.22 µm membrane (Gelman Science) prior to injection onto the column. Molecular weight distributions were derived from the cumulative size distribution based on peak surface (% area versus LogMW, total surface: 100%).

• ELISA inhibition for soy antigenicity

[0072] Residual soy antigenicity was determined by ELISA inhibition with a polyclonal rabbit anti-soy protein antiserum. Wells of microtitration plates were coated with 150 µl of a soy protein concentrate PP610 at 50 µg/ml in carbonate-bicarbonate buffer and incubated 24 hours at 4°C. Plates were washed 4 times in a PBS-Tween buffer and free reacting sites were blocked by adding 200 µl/well of fish gelatin (0.5 % in PBS-Tween).

[0073] Plates were incubated 1 hour at room temperature (RT) and washed again 4 times in PBS-Tween. In separate tubes, 1 part of standard soy protein (PP610) dilution or test sample are incubated for 1 hour at RT with 1 part of rabbit anti-soy protein antibody (diluted 1:2000). After incubation, 100 µl of this inhibition mixture is added to the above coated and blocked microtitration wells and incubated 2 hours at RT.

[0074] Plates are washed 4 times in PBS-Tween. A goat anti-rabbit peroxidase labeled conjugate (0.1 ml of a 1:2000 dilution) is then added, plates incubated 1 hour at RT and washed 4 times in PBS-Tween. The chromogenic substrate

(0.1 ml 0-phenylene-diamine) is added. After 15 minutes incubation, optical density is read at 492 nm on an ELISA plate reader.

• Evaluation of soy hydrolysate tolerogenicity

[0075] The oral tolerance inducing capacity of soy products was investigated with the help of an *in vivo* rat model. Groups of Sprague-Dawley rats (6 animals/group) raised on a soy protein free diet were given different experimental liquid soy proteins / soy hydrolysates or water (control) *ad libitum* in their drinking bottles and a solid "soy protein free" pellet diet from days 1 to 7 of the experiment. Animals were given the following products:

- group A, Pro-Fam 781 (15g/L);
- group B, Pro-Fam 781 Alcalase 1% hydrolysate (120 g/L);
- group D, Pro-Fam 781 Alcalase 10% + Pancreatine 5% hydrolysate (120 g/L);
- group E, H₂O (control).

[0076] All rats were immunized on day 8 by subcutaneous injection of 4 mg Pro-Fam 846 + 0.1 mg Ovalbumin + 0.2 ml 3% Al(OH)₃.

[0077] On day 21, all animals were killed. Blood was drawn and sera were analysed for specific IgE antibodies (anti-soy and anti-Ovalbumin) by ELISA, as previously described (Fritsché R, Bonzon M. *Int Arch Allergy Appl Immunol* 1990;93:289-93).

RESULTS

• Hydrolysis of soy protein isolates

[0078] Starting with Pro-Fam 781 (table 1), which had been already hydrolysed by the supplier, alcalase treatment allowed to reduce antigenicity just below what it is needed for a preventive HA formula (hydrolysate 1). Hydrolysate 2 was obtained by addition of pancreatin after alcalase. Additional reduction of antigenicity and NH₂-N/Not increase significantly and peptide repartition shows decrease of large peptides.

Table 1:

Characteristics of soy protein hydrolysates obtained by hydrolysis soy isolate Pro-Fam 781 with low viscosity that has been already hydrolysed by the supplier.				
Product	Pro-Fam 781	Pro-Fam 781 Hydrolysate 1	Pro-Fam781 Hydrolysate 2	
Hydrolysis conditions	Not treated	Alcalase 1%, 50 min pH 7.5	Alcalase 10%, 4 h, pH 8.0 Pancreatin 5%, 4 h, pH 8.0	
Mole OH/kg protein		0.49	2.08	
Prot N*6.38 %	90	89	77	
SDS_PAGE Residual protein		Large Diffuse band below 14 000Da	clean	
Median 50% Da		1810	480	
Peptide distribution area 214 nm % KDa		14.8 %	0.3 % >5 KDa	
		50% 5-1 KDa	18.7% 5-1 KDa	
		14.5% 1-0.5 KDa	23.5 % 1-0.5 KDa	
		20.7% <0.5 KDa	57.5 % <0.5 KDa	
NH ₂ -N/Not (%)	2.2	9.5	27.8	
Residual antigenicity µg soy /g proteins	420000	6800	< 10	

• Suppression of IgE response by soy hydrolysate feeding

[0079] Figure 1 shows that Alcalase 1% hydrolysed soy proteins are able to suppress a specific IgE anti-soy protein

response when fed to animals during 7 days before challenge.

[0080] On the contrary, when soy proteins were strongly hydrolysed, first by Alcalase 10% followed by Pancreatin 5%, the hydrolysate obtained does not have any tolerogenic activity anymore (Fig 1 shows that no IgE suppression is achieved by prefeeding with this product).

[0081] As positive control, intact soy protein isolate Pro-Fam 781 induced the lowest level of IgE anti-soy antibodies and the negative control (H₂O group) the highest amounts. IgE responses to the control antigen Ovalbumin were not significantly different among groups.

[0082] The hydrolysate obtained by alcalase treatment has both a relatively low residual antigenicity (6.8 mg soy antigen / g protein) while keeping a good IgE suppressing activity (2.5 log 5 IgE titer compared to 4.3 log 5 IgE titer for the control group).

[0083] The results demonstrated that moderate enzymatic hydrolysis of soy proteins reduces allergenicity of soy hydrolysates over 100 times while keeping its tolerogenic capacity.

Example 2: Tolerogenic infant formula

[0084] The composition for 100 g of powder contains 15 % of soy hydrolysate as prepared in example 1, 25 % of fats, 55 % carbohydrates (including maltodextrin 37 %, starch 6 %, sucrose 12 %), traces of vitamins and oligoelements to meet daily requirements, 2 % minerals and 3 % moisture.

[0085] 13 g of this powder is mixed in 100 ml of water. The obtained composition is an infant formula particularly intended for at risk infant to whole soy protein allergy.

Example 3: liquid tolerogenic infant formula

[0086] In order to obtain a tolerogenic infant formula, we prepare the following mixture containing for 100 ml of formula, 1.6 % peptides (soy hydrolysate as prepared in example 1, 3.4 % fat, 7.4 % carbohydrates (including maltodextrin, sucrose, starch), traces of vitamins and oligoelements to meet daily requirements, 0.3 % of minerals and 79.9 % of water.

[0087] The obtained tolerogenic infant formula is particularly intended for at risk infant to whole soy protein allergy.

Example 4: pet food composition

[0088] In a feed mixture made up corn, low allergenic protein mixture chicken and potatoe, salts, vitamins and minerals, about 0.1% of the total proteinic content is represented by the soy protein hydrolysate as prepared in example 1. The moistened feed leaving the preconditioner is then fed into an extruder-cooker and gelatinised. The gelatinised matrix leaving the extruder is forced through a die and extruded. The extrudate leaving the die head is cut into pieces suitable for feeding to dogs, dried at about 110°C for about 20 minutes, and cooled to form pellets. The resulting water activity of the pellets is about 0.6. The pellets are sprayed with a coating substrate comprising tallow fat.

[0089] Accordingly, the dry dog food obtained thereof is particularly intended for inducing oral tolerance to soy proteins.

Claims

1. A hypoallergenic soy-based formulae for the induction of oral tolerance to soy proteins in at risk individuals, which comprises a soy protein hydrolysate having a moderate degree of hydrolysis and a reduced antigenicity over 100 times if compared to intact soy proteins.
2. A formulae according to claim 1, wherein the degree of hydrolysis of the soy protein hydrolysate is less than about 25%.
3. A formulae according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the degree of hydrolysis is of about 10 to 20 %.
4. A formulae according to one of claims 1 to 3, which is in the form of a nutritionally complete composition comprising an amount of soy protein hydrolysate of at least 5% dry solid, preferably about 10 to 30% dry solid.
5. A formulae according to one of the claims 1 to 3, which is in the form of a supplement comprising an effective amount of soy protein hydrolysate of at least about 0.1% of the total protein content of the formulae.

6. A process for the preparation of a soy protein hydrolysate useful in the induction of soy protein tolerance in at risk individuals to soy allergy, wherein:

i) a soy-based proteinaceous material is solubilized in water,
 ii) then it is subjected to proteolytic hydrolysis until a degree of hydrolysis (α -amino-N/total) of less than about 25%;
 iii) then it is treated to inactivate residual enzyme activity.

7. A process according to claim 6, wherein the soy-based proteinaceous material comprises soy protein material and in particular solution or dispersion of soy proteins: soy isolates, soy concentrates.

8. A process according to claim 6 or 7, in which the proteolytic enzyme is from animal or vegetable origins (alcalase, pepsin, chymotrypsin, trypsin, intestinal mucosa extract, pancreatin, chymosin, papain, bromelain, ficin), bacterial or fungi origins (serine and metalloproteases from *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus licheniformis*, *Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus wentii* and *acidic proteases from Aspergillus oryzae*, *Aspergillus wentii*, *Mucor miehei*, *Mucor pusillus*, *Endothia parasitica*) or a combination of these.

9. A process according to one of claims 6 to 8, wherein during hydrolysis, concentration of proteinaceous material in solution or in suspension is around 5-20% by weight.

10. A process according to one of claims 6 to 9, wherein the ratio enzyme/protein is 0.1-10% weight/weight and preferably of about 1 to 5 %.

11. A process according to one of claims 6 to 10, wherein hydrolysis is conducted at a temperature of about 35°C to 65°C, during 30 minutes to 10 hours, preferably 30 min to 4 hours at pH values within the range 2.5 to 11, preferably 7.0 to 8.5.

12. A process according to one of claims 6 to 11, wherein the protein hydrolysate may be submitted to a heat treatment of about 0.1 to 30 min at a temperature of about 70 to 110°C to inactivate residual enzymes.

13. A process according to one of claims 6 to 12, wherein the hydrolysate is further subjected to a second moderate proteolytic hydrolysis followed by enzyme inactivation.

14. A process according to one of claims 6 to 13, in which the protein hydrolysate obtained is further clarified, concentrated, spray dried or lyophilised.

15. The use of a soy protein hydrolysate obtainable according to one of claims 6 to 14, having a moderate degree of hydrolysis and a reduced antigenicity over 100 times, for the preparation of a preventive hypoallergenic formulae intended for mammals susceptible to soy protein allergy.

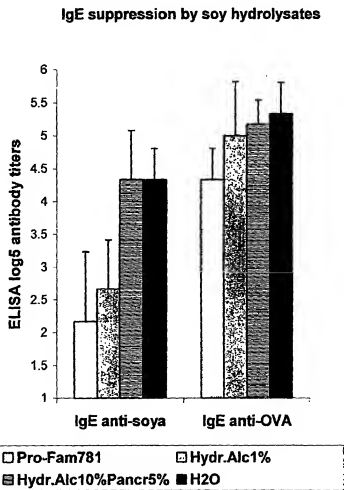
16. The use according to claim 15, in which the soy protein hydrolysate is present in a nutritionally complete formulae in an amount of at least 5 % dry solid, and preferably from 10 to 30 % dry solid.

17. The use according to claim 15, in which the soy protein hydrolysate is present as a supplement in an amount of at least 0.1% of the total protein content.

18. A method of inducing oral tolerance to soy proteins in an at risk individual, comprising administering to the individual an effective amount of a hypoallergenic formulae according to any of claims 1 to 5.

19. A method according to claim 18, in which the minimal amount required is of at least about 0.1 g soy protein hydrolysate per kg and per day which represents 10% of a daily dose in case of exclusive nutrition.

Figure 1 IgE suppression by soy isolates and soy hydrolysates



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 20 0766

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 7)
X	WO 00 42863 A (FRITSCHÉ RODOLPHE ; MAYNARD FRANCOISE (CH); NESTLÉ SA (CH); PECQUET) 27 July 2000 (2000-07-27) * page 3, line 21,22; claims 1-12; examples 1-9 *	1-5, 15-17	A23J3/34 A23J3/16 A23L1/305 A23K1/16
X	EP 0 827 697 A (NESTLÉ SA) 11 March 1998 (1998-03-11) * claims 1-8; examples 1-4 *	1-5, 15-17	
X	EP 0 629 350 A (SANDOZ NUTRITION LTD) 21 December 1994 (1994-12-21) * page 3, line 55-58; claims 1-28; example 1 *	1-5, 15-17	
X	FRITSCHÉ R: "Induction of oral tolerance to cow's milk proteins in rats fed with a whey protein hydrolysate" NUTRITION RESEARCH, XX, XX, vol. 18, no. 8, 1998, pages 1335-1341, XP002102881 ISSN: 0271-5317 * the whole document *	1-5, 15-17	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 7) A23J A23L A23K
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 008, no. 085 (C-219), 18 April 1984 (1984-04-18) 8 JP 59 006839 A (FUJII SEIYU KK), 13 January 1984 (1984-01-13) * abstract *	6-14	
X	EP 0 934 700 A (CERESTAR HOLDING BV) 11 August 1999 (1999-08-11) * claims 1-6; example 1 *	6-14	
-/-			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 6 September 2001	Examiner De Jong, E
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T: theory or principle underlying the invention E: earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D: document cited in the application L: document cited for other reasons A: member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X: particularly relevant if taken alone Y: particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A: technological background O: non-written disclosure P: intermediate document			

EPO FORM 1501 (03.02.99) (P.0101)



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 01 20 0766

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IntCl7)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	US 5 663 058 A (KUDO TORU ET AL) 2 September 1997 (1997-09-02) * column 2, line 38 - column 3, line 36; claim 5 *	6-14	
X	US 4 324 805 A (OLSEN HANS A S) 13 April 1982 (1982-04-13) * claims 1-13 *	6-14	
A	MAHMOUD M I ET AL: "ENZYMATIC HYDROLYSIS OF CASEIN: EFFECT OF DEGREE OF HYDROLYSIS ON ANTIGENICITY AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES" JOURNAL OF FOOD SCIENCE, INSTITUTE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGISTS, CHICAGO, US, vol. 57, no. 5, 1 September 1992 (1992-09-01), pages 1223-1229, XP000311013 ISSN: 0022-1147 * page 1223 - page 1226 *	1-19	
A	NICODEMUS C ET AL: "Integrated clinical experience with tolerogenic peptides" INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, XX, XX, vol. 113, no. 1/3, 1997, pages 326-328, XP002102867 ISSN: 1018-2438 * the whole document *	1-19	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 6 September 2001	Examiner De Jong, E
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1833 (3.9.98) (P4001)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 01 20 0766

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

06-09-2001

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 0042863	A	27-07-2000	AU 3421000 A	07-08-2000
EP 0827697	A	11-03-1998	NONE	
EP 0629350	A	21-12-1994	AU 6471494 A CA 2125793 A JP 7101873 A	22-12-1994 17-12-1994 18-04-1995
JP 59006839	A	13-01-1984	JP 1462350 C JP 63008737 B	14-10-1988 24-02-1988
EP 0934700	A	11-08-1999	US 6096353 A	01-08-2000
US 5663058	A	02-09-1997	JP 2765497 B JP 8154593 A CN 1140396 A, B WO 9618311 A	18-06-1998 18-06-1996 15-01-1997 20-06-1996
US 4324805	A	13-04-1982	GB 2053228 A BE 884224 A DE 3026193 A DK 229180 A ES 493348 D ES 8106400 A FR 2460629 A JP 1046100 B JP 1563071 C JP 56035959 A NL 8003922 A, B	04-02-1981 08-01-1981 29-01-1981 12-01-1981 01-07-1981 01-11-1981 30-01-1981 05-10-1989 12-06-1990 08-04-1981 13-01-1981

EP 01 20 0766

For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82